The Right Suit at the Right Price



It makes all the difference in the world whether you get the right suit or the wrong suit. You have been going to the merchant tailor because he gives you the right suit. If you could get the right suit all ready to wear at about half what you have been paying, you would think yourself in luck, no doubt,

Well, that is precisely what we offer you-an elegant fall suit made from the same fabrics and in the same pattern that you would choose at your tailor's, and at a price of from \$15.00 to \$25.00, instead of from \$25,00 to \$40.00.

The Suits we refer to carry the label of L. Adler Bros. & Co., one of the makers of the finest ready-towear clothing in the country. We seaton Schroeder, who was executive ofinvite you to look at these garments ficer of the battleship Massachusetts durand try them on. We are as certain Island of Guam. His testimony dealt with of your satisfaction as we are certain the cruise of the "flying squadron" from of anything.

AT THE

WORSHIP REGULARLY.

They Probably Will Attend Grace Re-

formed Church in Washington-

Ministerial Students Few.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.-President Roose-

velt is fully as devoted churchman as was

President McKinley. As his name implies,

he comes from the Dutch Church, the first

to be planted in New York city, but Mrs.

Roosevelt is an Episcopalian, and in church

activity is likely to be active in Washing-

ton as Mrs. McKinley could not be, owing

to ill health. The President has not in

years been identified with any church in

New York city, but has gone to church with

his wife at Christ Episcopal Church, Oyster

Bay, in the Long island diocese. While

Mrs. Roosevelt to the Epiphany, the Rev.

Twelfth streets, but when he went to Al-

at present, occupying the rear of its plot,

but plans are making to erect the church

tself, since it is to become the presidential

place of worship. The Reformed Church,

New York city, is Presbyterian in polity

amalgamation it will be with Episcopal

The death of Bishop Whipple, of Minne-

sota, does not leave a vacancy in that dio-

cese, because a bishop coadjutor of the

diocese was elected a short time ago. He

is the present bishop of North Dakota, but

since he is the occupant of a missionary

see he does not quit it for an independent

one until he makes his report to the Gen-

eral Convention of his church, about to

meet in San Francisco. A new bishop of

North Dakota will be elected, and it is ex-

pected a new bishop of Shanghai also will

The headquarters of the Brotherhood of

St. Andrew are to be removed from New

The Society for the Preservation of Faith,

not the large Roman Catholic one of near-

ly that name, but a small one operating in

Italy only, has appealed to Catholic rec-

tors in America for funds to combat the

Protestant propaganda in the city of Rome.

Its plan is to employ money received in

response to its appeal in providing schools,

cording to the words of the appeal, even

subsidies in the form of prizes, gifts in

dents in the regular theological seminary,

ing figures, and then adds: "Number of

students enrolled-1895, 112; 1896, 123; 1897, 120;

1898, 104; 1899, 105; 1900, 91; 1901, 72. Loss

of prestige of the Christian ministry is

one of the causes of this falling off. An-

other cause is the increase of materialism

in society and in the church. A third rea-

son is the splendid opportunities for lav

activity. The chance to make money prob-

ably was never better in this or any other

country. Given spiritual conditions as al-

ready outlined, the effect of such times

cannot be other than what it is. Still an-

other important reason is the higher stand-

ard of accomplishment and of nativa

ability demanded by the seminaries. Our

Auburn standard has so raised that last

year we refused twenty-six applicans, this

year, to date, nineteen. A minor cause

is the 'short-cut' college, which offers, as

the name indicates, a road to the ministry

that is less long and less hard than is

offered by the regular institutions. The

two serious phases of the situation I con-

sider the loss of prestige of the ministry

and the increase of materialism in society

Kriegerbund Adjourns.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 21.-The six-

teenth annual convention of the Krieger-

ound of North America was brought to a

close at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Beetho-

ven Hall. The place selected for next

year's convention is Hamilton, O. Frank

Erling, of St. Paul, Minn., was elected pres-

ident over W. E. Vach, who has served for

the past year in this capacity. John Embs,

vice president. All of the remaining offi-

cers who served during the past year were

re-elected. Among the resolutions adopted

over the death of President McKinley and

the manner in which he was assassing ed.

To-night the Kriegers held a torcing?t

parade and to-morrow afternoon with take

In Less Than Thirty ... in. 38.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 21.-Hall

Frampton, a negro, who murdered his step-

daughter Feb. 17 with a shotgun, was to-

day arraigned, indicted, tried and sentenced

risonment in the State prison in

part in a competitive drill.

and in the church.'

recreation grounds, gymnasiums, and, ac-

out of francs and centimes.

Rule of Service.

rather than with a Presbyterian body.

of which is the famous coilegiate system,

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

==BONDS== BOTH ARE CHURCHGOERS

-WE OFFER-\$41,000 Newton County, Ind............ 41/8 \$10,000 City of Washington, Ind 4s \$5.500 Pulaski County, Ind. \$120,000 Marion County, Ind. \$20,000 Decatur County, Ind. \$10,000 Scott County, Ind. \$27,000 Union Traction Co. of Ind. \$7,000 Warren Water Co......68 Belt Railroad Com. Stock. Rauh kertilizer Co. Pref. Stock. Indianapolis Fire Ins. Co. Stock ... Price 150 Ind. Title Guar. & Loan Co. Stock. . Price 93 Columbia National Bank Stock. Price 105 H. P. Wasson Pref, Stock Price 104 Price and particulars upon application.

I. F. WILD & CO., Successors to Campbell, Wild & Co., 205 Stevenson Building.

TARIFF BILL PROTESTS

GERMAN BUSINESS MEN DISSATIS-FIED WITH THE MEASURE.

Herr Moeller Throws Cold Water on the Hopes of Agrarians-United States Coal Exports.

BERLIN, Sept. 21 .- The tariff discussion grows warmer. The expressions of the chambers of commerce against the bill are becoming more frequent and sharper. The latter direct their attack chiefly against the system of maximal and minimal duties on grain. The Conservatives advocate an extension of the double system through the other schedules. The Kreuz Zeitung (Conservative) points out that the Dingley act offers a model to follow by permitting a 20 per cent. reduction of all duties for reciprocity treaties.

In this week's tariff discussion the recent speech of Herr Moeller, the Prussian minister of commerce, played an important part, particularly his admission of the absolute necessity for a renewal of the commercial treaties. Herr Moeller's speech, which is understood to have expressed the government's views, threw cold water upon the exaggerated Agrarian hopes by insisting on a compromise upon the duties midway between the extremes demanded. The Agrarian press has begun to attack Herr Moeller violently for his speech, and also for his friendly attitude toward the Bourse reform law, dubbing him "Caprivi Moeller."

The Elberfeld Chamber of Commerce has several reasons. One is the residence in unanimously condemned the tariff bill because of the extraordinary increase of

 $\times \times \times$ The affairs of the United States have naturally occupied much attention this week. Considerable biographical and anecdotal matter about the late President McKinley and President Roosevelt has been printed. President Roosevelt's probable policy and the possibilities of Cabinet changes excite great interest.

The Vossische Zeitung discusses lengthily the United States coal exports, and concludes: "It is only a question of cheap ocean rates when American coal will play an important role in the world's commerce. The export of coal would be assisted by the tariff reduction which President Mc-Kinley and President Roosevelt have advocated since American coalers were able to get return cargoes."

After the close of the army maneuvers, which were greatly hindered by incessant rains, Emperor William is spending several days at his country estate at Cadienen. He will spend next week in deer stalking at Romentin, his favorite hunting preserve on the Russian border.

Prince Chun, who returned to Berlin yesterday, has resumed sightseeing. To-day he went to Essen, where he will be entertained by Herr Krupp. The prince on Monday and Tuesday will make an inspection of the Krupp works.

It is remarked that the Chinese residents of Berlin, who had kept themselves out of sight since Baron Von Ketteler's murder, have, since Emperor William received Chun, resumed mingling freely with the rest of the population of Berlin.

A sensation has been caused in Dresden by the dismissal of five financial editors and reporters of leading newspapers of that city for accepting hush money from the bankrupt Kredit Bank and the Kummer

Electric Company. The Berlin municipality has named the largest city hospital after Professor Virchow, in honor of his forthcoming eightieth birthday, and has also voted 100,000 marks for the Virchow House, a charitable

x x x The German postoffice is making experiments in various cities with American of Pittsburg, Pa., succeeds Mr. Erling as stamp-canceling machines.

The Neues Leben, an Anarchist sheet, which some time ago suspended publication, reappeared to-day. The issue is chiefly devoted to articles in connection with the assassination of President McKinley, of which it says: "We cannot either approve the deed nor condemn the doer.'

The German Federation of Revolutionary Laborers, which is composed of Anarchists,

has called a meeting for Oct. 7.

TESTIMONY OF SEATON SCHROEDER BEFORE THE NAVAL COURT.

Governor of Guam of Opinion that the Cruise of the "Flying Squadron" Was Not Expeditious.

WAS NOT AS IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN. THE WITNESS SAID.

Fleet Had Not Acted as Deliberately as the Commander-in-Chief Had Instructed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- Only one new vitness was introduced to-day to the naval court which is investigating the conduct of Admiral Schley during the Spanish-American war. This witness was Commander | get anywhere? ing the war and is now Governor of the Cienfuegos to Santiago and the bombardment of the Spanish ship Cristobal Colon as she lay in the mouth of the harbor at Santiago on May 31. The commander said that the cruise was not as expeditious as it should have been. He also said that in the

While Commander Schroeder was giving his testimony Judge Wilson, counsel for Admiral Schley, sought to have him make from the shore under Admiral Schley with the distance under Admiral Sampson after the latter officer arrived and took command, but the judge advocate objected, and Mr. PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT Wilson withdrew the question, saying, however, that he did so only temporarily, and that he would raise the point at a later stage in the investigation.

The forenoon sitting was devoted mainly to the cross-examination of Commander Harber and Admiral Higginson, the latter having been recalled. Admiral Higginson corrected his statement made yesterday concerning the distance from shore maintained by the fleet during the blockade of Santiago. He said that early in the blockade the fleet was five or six miles out to sea, moving up closer later.

TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Capt. Giles B. Harber and Other Witnesses Examined at Length.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Admiral Dewey observed his usual rule of promptness in calling the court to order at 11 o'clock this morning. The first witness called was Capduring the Spanish war, who was on the ted ellipse in their maneuvers. The averstand when the court adjourned yesterday.

resident in Washington before he went with The judge advocate asked no questions of him, and he was immediately turned Dr. Randolph McKim's church at G and over to Mr. Rayner, of counsel for Admiral Schley, who questioned him concerning his bany as Governor his Dutch ancestry asstatement made yesterday to the effect serted its religious self, and he attended the that he did not recall that there was any Reformed Church, Mrs. Roosevelt going picket line established inside the line of with him. Returning to Washington, it is blockade at Cienfuegos. A report by Adsaid his church connection will be Grace miral Schley was read, to the effect that Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. John M. a picket line had been made, but the wit-Shick pastor, Fifteenth and O streets northness declined to change his statement. west. This church is nothing but a chapel

Asked if the Brooklyn had not, on May 24, signaled the Texas to go alongside the collier and coal, he said he did not recall anything of the kind. Mr. Rayner read the signal message as follows: "Go alongside the collier and coal as rapidly as posand doctrine, but leaders in the body are sible," but no amount of pressing could not few who declare that if ever there is bring the witness to say that he rememhered the incident. He had, he said, very little to do with the signaling. The same roulies practically were made in response to questions regarding other signals. Mr. Rayner quoted several of these. One. ransmitted from the Texas to the Brook-

lyn, read: "On afterthought the captain thinks unsafe to put a collier between battleships." Another from the Texas read. Do not think safe to collier. The two ships will surely crush her. Captain Harber replied that he remembered there was some talk of the collier but he could not recall what it was. Speak-

ing of the signals observed off Cienfuegos. he said his supposition, as was that of the other officers, was that they were between the Spanish forces. Captain Harber was also questioned closely concerning the rate of speed of the tiago on May 25. York to Pittsburg. The change is made for Captain Lemly objected to the examina-

tion of Captain Harber on the record of a ship which he had had no part in prepar-D. W. English, who desires to give special The court retired to consider the attention to brotherhood development. Another is the friction that exists in a modest After an absence of ten minutes the court returned, announcing its decision sustaining | mander Schroeder) had suggested that in | the unveiling the duke was escorted to amount over the proposed change in the the objection that the witness could not be examined on the log of the Massachusetts.

> Continuing his testimony, Mr. Harber insisted that the weather on May 25 was not lection, as stated yesterday, that the fleet When his attention was called the contrary statement by Admiral Higginson, the witness said that it was not material to him what any other man had said; that he had given his estimate and

the name of charity, etc., for Roman TILT WITH RAYNER. Catholics charge that much of Protestant success in Rome is due to liberal handing "Then you object to having your memory refreshed," said Mr. Rayner. "I said nothing of the kind," replied the Speaking of the decline in number of stu-

"I am here to give my testimony President George B. Stewart, of Auburn Seminary, one of the liberal-conservative He also objected to Mr. Rayner shaking Presbyterian seminaries, gives the follow-

Mr. Rayner insisted that he meant to be entirely respectful and not to menace the

Counsel questioned the witness concerning

and seven miles to the westward of the mouth of the harbor. The point was sought to be made that to make this sail of sixteen miles would require greater speed than three knots an hour, which the witness had testified was made, but Captain Harber maintained his position, saying he had given his best impression. Some of the log entries he considered worthless as evidence "Admiral Higginson, who preceded you on the stand," said Mr. Rayner, "testified that the blockade of Admiral Schley cruised nearer at night than at day. Now, do you still maintain that you did not cruise nearer at night than during the day?"

"Certainly. I gave you my estimate." "I just want to refresh your memory." "It don't refresh my memory at all. "It is not possible for you to be wrong?" "I did not say anything about that. Certainly it is possible for to be wrong. I want

to state that I am here to answer questions

pertaining to this testimony and not have

words made in that way as though I had made the assertions. Mr. Rayner announced his cross-examination closed and the witness was re-examined by Mr. Hanna, assistant judge advocate. Mr. Hanna asked whether it is practicable, in times of urgency, to make log entries of signals. The witness replied that it was not practicable for the person who usually made such entries to put them down at that time. It was necessary to came stationary, Sampson having more was one expressing sorrow and indignation | write them out later, he said, trusting to

memory. He also stated that it was imsignals from the Texas as Captain Philip | bor?" usually managed the ship personally. "Is it." asked Mr. Hanna, "a more crittcal matter to coal ship in the open with a battleship on either side than with a ship | Later on we were all close in day and

on only one side?"

"Decidedly," was the response. "Captain Parker here asked: "You did some coaling on the 27th and 28th of May?" the 28th."

the 28th."

entrance all through the night."

able price, call on STEWAL

"Did not. in the course of that coaling. Mr. Hanna-If the court please, I should 229 Massachusetts avenue.

ion with the Texas?" You could not call it springing a leak. The plates were indented and in the Texas a very little water came seeping through." "So the sea at that time was bad enough to cause these vessels to collide?" "The inference, sir, is quite wrong. That was due to a float which we put in between

consisted of square timbers." "That would have been worse in a worse sea, and it was bad enough in that sea?" "Experience told it was not necessary to use that sort of thing." "You did not have as much experience then in coaling as you have had since, did

the vessels and did not notice and that it

was just abaft the armor belt. The float

"With that sort of sea, yes, sir." By the Court-What was the state of the sea when the Texas coaled on May 27, as compared with the state on the 28th? The weather was smoother, somewhat, BOMBARDMENT OF THE COLON

believe, more favorable. This concluded Captain Harber's testimony and he was excused. HIGGINSON RECALLED.

Admiral Higginson then was recalled and questioned especially concerning his statement of yesterday, that the fleet was only two or three miles out from Santiago harbor. He modified his statement by saying that during the first portion of the blockade the fleet stood out further, probably five miles by day and four miles by night. He confessed, however, that after three years | de Cuba-four ships and three torpedo boat his memory was indistinct.

aboard, the Massachusetts could have steamed 2,500 miles, or could have remained on blockade duty for about twelve days. By Captain Parker-Then, after twelve days out, you would not have been able to

"No; we would not." "Did the fleet, after the 29th of May, ever go off a distance of twenty-five miles?" "I don't remember that it ever did." "Then the story to that effect, by whomsoever told, could not be true?

"I don't remember such an excursion, and f made the logbook should show the "Have you any memory that the fleet ever withdrew after that date a distance f more than six miles?" "I have not.

By the Court-From the distance at which he blockade was maintained at night, could you have seen any vessel attempting to leave Santiago under ordinary conditions of weather? Admiral Higginson-I think it would have ave been difficult on account of the high land and the shadows under the land. Admiral Higginson was then excused and the court, at 1 o'clock, took a recess r luncheon, reconvening at 2 o'clock. The Schroeder, now Governor of the Island of Guam, who, during the Spanish war, was executive officer of the battleship Massachusetts. His appearance created a slight stir of interest.

SCHROEDER QUESTIONED. Commander Schroeder was questioned as to the details of the entire campaign. He knew, he said, of no efforts to communicate with the shore while "the flying squadron" lay off Cienfuegos. He could give no details concerning the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago, having been on the sick list. On the first arrival off Santiago the fleet had, the wifness said, been twenty miles to the south of the port. He did not know of his own knowledge why a westward movement had been undertaken after arriving at Santiago, nor did he know how far the fleet had traveled in that direction. He stated that on the return to Santiago on May 23 he had sighted the Spanish ship Colon, and that it lay 1,200 or 1,300 feet inside the harbor, the American fleet being

ix or seven miles out. The witness stated, in response to questions by Judge Advocate Lemly, that the squadron remained out about six or seven miles, maintaining this distance during the day and keeping under way of the countermarching eastward and westward at night. At one point they were nearer shore than at another, the ships describing an elongaage distance out, however, was about the same at night as during the day. Referring to the bombardment of the Colon on May 31. Commander Schroeder said he did not observe that there was any firing from the Spanish shore batteries.

He testified that he was with Captain Higginson when he went to meet Commolore Schley as the latter came aboard the Massachusetts, and that the commodore had remarked to Captain Higginson upon boarding the ship: "I am going to take you and the lowa in this morning to pot the Colon." The bombardment had, he said, begun about 2 o'clock and had continued for only about half an hour. He said the instructions had been to put the range at 9,000 yards and told of seeing the first shot fall. He said it had been a fine line shot. but had fallen short. There had been two passages across the Colon. "What was the effect of that bombard-

ment?" asked Captain Lemly. "There was no effect of it, so far as could see," the witness replied. Captain Lemly asked for a statement of what was left undone on that date for the destruction of the Colon.

DID NOT GO NEAR ENOUGH. "One thing." Commander Schroeder replied, "that might have been done and to closer range. Furthermore we might honors of knighthood. The recipients of have passed the mouth of the harbor more slowly, so as to have given time to correct | They were preceded by Viscount Crichton,

"Was there anything to prevent going in

Asked to state in more detail any converfound Commodore Schley talking with Captain Higginson. The captain had then directed him to port helm and he (Comcase this order should be observed the lowa would blanket the fire of the Massachusetts. He was proceeding with this statement when counsel for Admiral Schley raised an bjection because the witness could not say whether the commodore had overheard the conversation.

The court withdrew to decide the point at issue, and upon returning announced that the objection had been sustained. The witness then stated that the commander-in-chief had addressed him later. telling him to "starboard the helm," addwas not concerned about the statements of ling, "and let us get out of this," but he found when he started to give the order that it was already being executed, from which he had inferred that the order had already been given to the captain of the

The witness also said that when Commodore Schley first came aboard he had said that it was his intention to take the bombarding ships by slowly, and to have them fire delibertely, "so as to sink the Colon at her moorings." This intention had not been carried out, he said, as the ships had passed the mouth of the harbor at the rate of ten knots an hour and the fire was as rapid as possible to get good points. Judge Wilson cross-examined Commander

Schroeder. In reply to his questions the witness said that he had seen what appeared to be signal lights from the shore at Cienfuegos, but that he had no idea of what they meant, and that so far as he was informed no one knew anything about them until Captain McCalla arrived on the Marblehead.

The witness recalled that the fleet did not leave Cienfuegos until after nightfall, the object being to prevent the enemy getting the direction of its course. The weather on the trip, he said, was somewhat boisterous for one night, so much so that it was necessary to slow down for the small vessels: but so far as the battleships were concerned it was all smooth weather.

Commander Schoeder said that during the blockade off Santiago, and while the larger vessels were six or seven miles out, there were small ships inside the line, and one of them, the Vixen, fired upon a railroad train one night. SAMPSON'S NAME MENTIONED.

At this point the name of Admiral Samp-

son was mentioned for the first time since

that Judge Wilson, of counsel for Admiral Douglas, Thornton Parker and Daly, all of Jersey City. Schley, indicated a purpose to compare the records of the naval commanders. Addresster of the blockade of Santiago had not been changed after Admiral Sampson's arrival. Commander Schroeder replied that it had been and that then the blockade beships than Schley had had. "Now, about how far out was the Samppossible for him to have had knowledge of | son blockade from the entrance to the har-

> The reply was: "My recollection was that at first we were about four miles in the daytime and closer in a little at night night, and there was a battleship stationed about a mile from the entrance all night with a searchlight. The Iowa, the Massa-

like to ask the purpose of these inquiries as to the conduct of the blockade. Judge Wilson-Well, I want to show, as a matter of course, that when you are complaining of the blockade that was made, a day or two afterward, when Sampson came up and brought additional ships, the distance out was just about the same as these others were that were cruising backward

and forward. Mr. Hanna-If that is the purpose, may it please the court, we desire to object to any comparative statements of this blockade with any other blockade instituted at any other place. We have avoided introducing

Judge Wilson-Well, for the present l withdraw the question. Hereafter it will become a very material question, and I don't want to take the time of the court now in discussing it. Commander Schroeder said that during the Schley blockade his vessel did not get

off twenty-five miles from shore at night. ORDER OF MAY 2. Judge Wilson questioned the witness concerning orders for battle. Schroeder said he heard nothing concerning an order not o expose ships to fire of land batteries.

He made the same reply to an inquiry concerning the orders to the flying squadron with reference to what should be done if they found the Spanish fleet in port. He then read the order of Admiral Sampson of May 2, beginning: "Spanish squadron probably at Santiago

destroyers. If you are satisfied that they are not at Cienfuegos, proceed with all In reply to a question by Captain Parker, dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, and if the enemy is there blockade him in port. The witness declared he knew nothing at all about this order at the time or until he saw it in the official report of the cam-

paign. "There would be no way of knowing," he said. "There was no communication with the flagship. Mr. Wilson then returned to Schroeder's statement concerning the bombardment of the Colon and secured from him the statement that the only suggestion he had to make in connection with that event was that the vessel should have gone in closer

and fired more deliberately. On re-direct examination Mr. Hanna, speaking of the departure from Cienfuegos or Santiago, asked: "Presuming, then, that the admiral was satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not in that harbor. did you proceed with all dispatch to Santiago de Cuba?

"When you left Cienfuegos was it day-light or was it after dark?" When we left Cienfuegos it was after dark, about 8 o'clock. Mr. Rayner-You said you did not proceed with all dispatch to Santiago? "That is what I said, sir.

"What was the condition of the weather id sea between Cleniuegos and Santiago that prevented you from moving faster than you did, if it did prevent you? "I don't think there was anything in the weather to prevent the big ships going. One of the small ships was delayed and that may be the cause of the other ships

THE MERRIMAC. "How about the Merrimac? What was her condition between Cienfuegos and Santi-

"I suspect her condition was very bad." "Do you recall that she was badly out of repairs and that the Brooklyn was sending carpenters and people to repair her all the

"She was said to have been somewhat deranged, but what the extent or the nature of it was I don't know. Judge Wilson-In what respect did you say she had not proceeded with all possible dispatch? Did you mean she did not start with sufficient alacrity or did you mean that they did not go fast enough in passing from one place to another? "I would not undertake to criticise the time of our starting, as I didn't know anything about the orders, but my recollection

is that our speed was nothing like as great as it could have been. Judge Wilson-And keep the fleet going? Commander Schroeder - And keep the fighting ships going. "How about the Merrimac? Did you keep

her with you "She probably could not have kept up." "Then you would have gone off without a collier!

"She would have caught up with us." "Probably the next day." "If you could steam faster, how could you expect her to catch up?" 'We expected to stop off at Santiago." "Have you any other criticism as to not proceeding with all possible dispatch?" 'I did not offer that as a criticism. I simply answered the question whether they went with the utmost dispatch.

until Monday at 11 o'clock. INVESTITURE OF KNIGHTS.

The court then, at 3:40 p. m., adjourned

Canadians Honored by the Duke of Cornwall and York.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 21 .- The second day of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to Ottawa began with the investiture of the recently-created knights. Rideau Hall was the scene of the quaint ceremony, and when the new knights were assembled Sir John Anderson read the warrant authorizing the duke to confer the honors then appeared before the duke. who carried the insignia on a cushion. The new knights then knelt before the duke. who touched them on each shoulder with his sword and then invested them. Lord Wentook read the admonitions, after which the duke shook hands and congratulated the new knights.

After the ceremony the duke and duchess drove through Hull and on to Parliament Hall, where the former unveiled Philip completed and erected east of the Commons building. Premier Laurier presented the duke and also spoke himself. After the pavilion on Parliament square, where the Ottawa troops who served in South Africa were given medals. Lieut, Eddie Holland, of Ottawa, who, at the risk of his life, saved his automatic gun in a skirmish under "Gatling Gun" Howard in South Africa, was given the Victoria cross. After the presentations the duke went to Rideau Club, where a luncheon was given in his honor.

AN INDIAN DEATH DANCE.

Body Burned and An Attempt Made to Lynch a Murderer.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Sept. 21.-The county officials have received a dispatch from Needles telling of the murder at that place of an Indian named Jose Arguello by Tom Moresto, a fellow-tribesman, and the the jail where Moresto is confined to lynch the alleged murderer. Arguello was stabbed to death during a quarrel over a Mexican girl. Moresto fled, but was captured. When the officers went for the body of Arguello they discovered that it had been carried off by the Indians, who, taking it to the desert. heaped up a pile of brush upon which they placed the corpse, and while the flames burned about it danced and sang weird Indian songs.

Incorporations at Trenton. TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 21.-The Quaker

Oats Company, capital stock, \$12,000,000, di vided into \$8,000,000 paying 6 per cent. cumulative dividends and \$4,000,000 common, was incorporated here to-day. The company is to deal in cereals and cereal products of all kind. The incorporators are: Fisher A. Baker, John F. Montgomery, Thomas Williams, all of Jersey City. Phoenix Gas and Electric Company, capital, \$1,000,000; incorporators, William D Lippincott, Camden; Walsh Banyard and David Rambold, Philadelphia, American Development and Investment Company capital, \$500,000; incorporators, Evan

"Ex-Corn King" in Business Again. CHICAGO, Sept. 21 .- The George H. Phil lips Company, with \$500,000 capital, 20 cent. paid up, was formed here to-day, with the former "corn king" as president. The plan to form a company of the creditors of the old company was recently abandoned. Mr. Phillips owns 25 per cent. of the stock of the new company. He will draw a salary as president and manager of the new concern, and stated to-day that whatever dividends his stock paid him would be applied on the debts of the defunct company,

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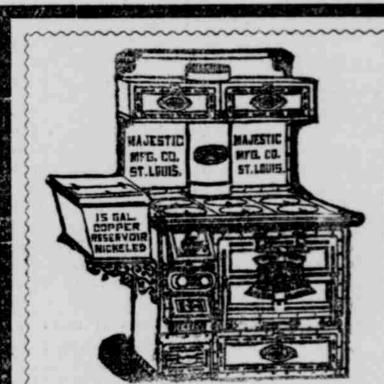
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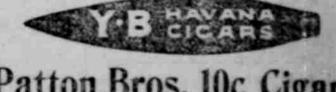
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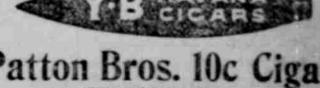
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